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some especially telling charts and the large number of statistical tables are well constructed and helpful.

The investigation itself seems to have covered the ground very thoroughly and intelligently. It includes a study of bindery conditions from the viewpoints both of employer and worker, the relationship of working conditions (especially irregularity of employment) to the home life of the worker, and the influence of trade unionism. This discussion of the various phases of the present situation is followed by a chapter on the desirability of bindery work as a trade for women and its possibilities of future development. However, the writer realizes that the complexities of this subject—on account of the interrelations of this and other trades, and of other branches of the same trade, changing trade conditions, labor legislation, and the shifting of public opinion—make it unsafe ground for very positive discussion. She therefore limits herself to certain concrete suggestions regarding laws limiting the hours of women's work and some other forms of state intervention by legislation.

Soziologie und Statistik. By DR. FRANZ ZIZEK. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1912. 12mo, pp. 47. M. 1.50.

On the occasion of the foundation of a statistical society as a branch of the German Sociological Society, Dr. Zizek published this pamphlet to explain and justify, in a measure, such action. To his mind the two societies will find it to their mutual advantage since the two have much in common, especially the material with which they deal and also the object of their efforts. That they have not found this out sooner has worked to hamper both sciences, for though much of the work of statistics is of use only to special social sciences, yet some of it transcends the field of any one and is in fact sociological data. Such, for instance, is statistical material that throws light on the study of eugenics. On the other hand, he holds that sociology must found itself more on actual scientific observation and less on analogies and introspective calculations. This it can best do with the aid of statistics. Thus the author finds ample reason for approving and urging a closer co-operation between the two sciences without in any way implying that either should thereby lose its separate existence.

A Short History of the American Negro. By BENJAMIN GRIFFITH BRAWLEY. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xvi+247. \$1.25 net.

The first half of this book sketches briefly the main circumstances of the development and the overthrow of Negro slavery in the United States. The treatment follows well-defined paths as to method and content except that special emphasis is placed upon the achievements of individual Negroes during the period. The latter half of the book deals with the agencies that have since